

TO INVALIDS.

The kidneys are in number, situated at the upper part of the loins, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The anterior, the interior and the exterior.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the joints is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel consists from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes viscid and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY.

It is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmhold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections.

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 20, 1867.

H. T. HELMHOLD, Druggist, has been suffering for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time he has used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your prodigious extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emetics, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of herbs, calumba, and vesper berries, I concluded to use it, and with your advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room by the benedictine, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of great value to you and more satisfaction to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for seven months, and I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well as all respects as I ever did. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, it did not seem to be without its whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen: Hon. WILLIAM B. LEE, ex-Governor, Penna. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia. Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. J. S. B. BAKER, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. W. B. POLK, ex-Governor, Penna. Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. G. G. GREER, Judge, U. S. Court. Hon. W. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. W. A. YORKE, Philadelphia. Hon. JOHN BAKER, ex-Governor, Penna. Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington. And many others if necessary.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmhold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DEWARD OF COUNTERFEITS.

SINKING OF THE PLATTE VALLEY.

Instances of Heroism and Big Hearts—The Calmness of the Ladies—Noble Conduct of the Officers—Narrow Escape of Passengers—The Number of Lost an Unanswered Question—Number Estimated Unchanged—The Cause of the Catastrophe—Loss to Consignees—Insurance, &c.

From the Memphis Argus of Saturday. The great disaster in the sinking of the steamer Platte Valley proves to be of fully the magnitude we described in yesterday's issue. As to the number of lives lost, that will never be known while time lasts. The passengers had not been all, or near all, registered, and as to the steered passengers, there cannot be any correct data. They went aboard as the immense freight was loaded, and no particular notice was taken of the number. The clerk had not taken any of their names. A party who was on the boat has furnished a statement of the disaster, which is so clear and connected that we place it before our readers.

We would state that the steamer Platte Valley was running in the channel of the river at the time of striking the wreck of the schooner, and that the pilot, who is reported to have been perfectly aware of the location of the wreck, but on coming into the bend the boat was flushed with him that she struck before he could prevent it. On striking, the Captain, seeing that she would strike, ordered the boat to be run on the bar, which was done by the pilot. The boat sunk very rapidly, and settled in about twenty feet of water. On striking, the Captain ran down into the cabin, and struck the pilot, who is reported to have been perfectly aware of the location of the wreck, but on coming into the bend the boat was flushed with him that she struck before he could prevent it.

The passengers, at the time of striking, were apparently much excited, but as the boat sank, and they were glad to see the wreck, and to see the pilot, who is reported to have been perfectly aware of the location of the wreck, but on coming into the bend the boat was flushed with him that she struck before he could prevent it.

The Union party in Baltimore and Maryland killed itself dead more than a year ago by schism and division. Two factions sprang up in it, each wanting the control, and the result has been its speedy destruction.

The political and wire-workers are now busily engaged in preparing the program for the ensuing municipal election. A clean sweep, of course, is to be made of all who are now in authority under the city Government.

The Democrats will not be likely to make nominations. It is altogether probable David Harvey, Esq., will be again put forward for Mayor. He is really a good man, and entirely sound as to loyalty; was an old Whig, and belonged to the Union party before it split.

Two or more candidates may be in the field, of this new order of things. It is supposed that the late Mayor, George W. Brown, who served some fifteen months in Fort Warren during the war, is spoken of as a conservative candidate for the Mayorship. It is supposed that the late Mayor, George W. Brown, who served some fifteen months in Fort Warren during the war, is spoken of as a conservative candidate for the Mayorship.

One thing is certain, the power and reign of the straight-out Union party in Maryland are gone for the time being, unless Congress comes to the rescue, and restores the provisional Government. William Gatebell, Esq., who served some fifteen months in Fort Warren during the war, is spoken of as a conservative candidate for the Mayorship.

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One of the crew jumped into the water and rescued two white men who were in a drowning condition. But for the exertions of the Captain and crew, a great many would have been drowned after the danger was over—some of the men become unconscious from unusual circumstances of danger. The ladies acted with much more coolness after the first moment of alarm than the men.

The lady mentioned above was found floating around in the cabin on a door, and was pulled up through the skylight by Mr. John Sullivan, the first mate, and James Hall, the pilot. The gentleman from Arkansas, named Martin, floated six miles down the river on a door, and was picked up by a batboat. A deck sweeper also floated down about the same distance, and finding he would soon be stiff from cold, abandoned the boat and swam to a snag, which he reached, and from which he was ultimately taken by the batboat.

Few only of the cabin passengers are known to have been lost. One old gentleman and lady bound for Texas have not been heard from. Their boat is probably lost. Two of the deck-hands were smothered up or instated by the fallings of a lot of corn, when the boat careened, and thus perished. The others, we understand, escaped. The cabin floor was torn asunder as the boat sank, and a horse, a number of dogs, and many articles of freight, were forced up through the opening. An effort was made to let the horse out, but it failed.

The money of the passengers in the safe amounted to \$12,000 or \$15,000. One man had \$500 in gold. Mr. A. C. Isaacs, the clerk, rushed to the safe after the water began to enter the cabin, and secured the money in his handkerchief. He was unable to get the boat's money, and had to let it go. The money was saved, and the passengers were rescued.

The educational question is looked on in Lower Canada as the most important feature of the Confederation project, and anything indicating the mode in which it is to be disposed of is discussed with much interest. The Hon. Mr. Galt's mission to England with the Ministerial delegation had nothing to do with the protection of the educational rights of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, as had been previously stated, and was merely as a matter of convenience in connection with it.

The total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1866 were \$6,639,200—an increase of \$53,067 over 1865. Those of the Great Western were \$3,364,402—an increase of \$3648. Those of the Northern, \$313,872—an increase of \$19,095. The receipts of all the Canadian railways, which there are returns, including the above, were \$10,968,963—an increase of \$175,585. Number of miles in operation, 2104. From two railways, which have together a length of about 120 miles, there are no returns.

Mr. Charles Murray, the British Minister at Copenhagen, has received from the Danish Government four letters written by Lord Bacon to King Christian IV. in 1629-31, and has transmitted them to Lord Stanley.

It seems that the pilot miscalculated the force of the current, or the distance of the wreck, and in attempting to make the turn was carried literally across the wreck. That old gunboat is more destructive of life under water than she ever was when afloat. These additional facts and incidents we have thrown together as a part of the history of this, the greatest and most disastrous calamity which has occurred upon the Western waters in many months.

The fact that no register can ever be had of those on board, and consequently the number lost cannot be ascertained, casts an additional shadow and mystery over the catastrophe. We think it would be well if the law required the consignees of boats to keep a list of their passengers on shore, that in such accidents the names of the victims might be ascertained for the certain information of their friends.

The New Municipal Contest—New Tricks of the Rebels—The Politicians in a Stew, &c. [EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.] BALTIMORE, JANUARY 22.

We are soon to be again involved in a fierce political contest for the Mayorship of Baltimore and members of the City Council. Our conservative State Legislature has just passed a law ordering a new election for Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to take place on the 6th of February ensuing. The period for holding this election is only two weeks off. It is a short time in which to do so much. There is no doubt whatever that the conservative candidates, whoever they may be, for Mayor and Councilmen will be elected.

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THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE STEAMER CUBA AT NEW YORK.

New York, January 23.—The steamer Cuba, with European dates to the 13th and 14th, has arrived.

The delegates from the North American colonies had been entertained at a grand dinner by the Canada Club of London.

The German steamer City of Boston has completed her voyage between New York and Liverpool, running 7000 statute miles, a performance never before equaled.

The Admiral is preparing estimates to build one first class armor-plated ship, seven second class, four iron steamers, and two coast defense ships, fourteen smaller vessels, and twenty gunboats.

The new Japanese embassy had arrived at Paris. They were to remain a week, and would then be sent to St. Petersburg via Berlin, and thence to America.

A spirit of intolerance was showing itself in Rome. The services of the Scotch Presbyterians had been interdicted, and it was also stated that those of the American Protestants would also be suppressed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Night Struggle in the House. WASHINGTON, January 23.—The House remained in session until 8 o'clock this morning; the scene up to that time being but a repetition of those occurring in the earlier part of the night. There were some forty votes taken by yeas and nays—not one-third of the number that were taken during the celebrated filibustering scene in the House on the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

At length the offer of a compromise came from the Republican ranks, Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) suggesting that, by common consent, the House would meet at 11 o'clock this morning, and that the hour between that and noon should be at the disposal of the Democratic members who wished to debate the bill. There was no promise on the part of the Democrats that they would then submit to have the vote taken, but that condition is almost understood. The House, therefore, at 8 o'clock this morning, took a recess till 11 A. M.

Passage of Mr. Boutwell's Bill. WASHINGTON, January 23.—The House took a recess at 8 o'clock this morning, and met again at 11 o'clock.

At half-past 12 o'clock the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Boutwell's bill. The vote resulted as follows:—Yeas, 109; nays, 42. So the bill was passed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, January 23.—The House reassembled at 11 o'clock, and continued the legislative session of Tuesday.

Mr. Frick (Ohio) took the floor and led off in the debate on the bill to amend the act relating to the oath of attorneys and counselors practicing in Federal courts. He said that the scene in the House during the night and the morning must have demonstrated that it is a way for a majority to be liberal to a minority on all legislative subjects.

The bill was one of a series of measures intended to strengthen the Executive power of the President of the United States, to subvert it, and its just powers to the will of the legislative department of the Government. It was intended to evade the decision of the Supreme Court respecting the test oath as applied to attorneys, a bill to do indirect justice which, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, could not be done openly.

Referring to Mr. Boutwell's remarks, that he wished to preserve the Supreme Court from the domination of the Executive, Mr. Frick said that the three-fourths of the eminent lawyers of the country would vastly prefer being associated with Alexander H. Stephens than with the General from Massachusetts, Benjamin F. Butler.

The gentleman (Mr. Boutwell) ought to remember that, not over a year ago, the Lieutenant-General of the United States Army entertained Mr. Stephens at an invited guest at a public reception, and that men on the other side of the Chamber, Mr. Boutwell among the number, had taken him by the hand. Was General Grant, and were these gentlemen, contaminated by the presence of Mr. Stephens?

He gave it as his deliberate judgment that the principles that the dominant party in Congress held were not in conformity with the principle of the Constitution and of the Government, and hence the efforts to change the Constitution and invade the jurisdiction of the Judiciary and of the Executive.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The New Municipal Officials—Conflict of Authority—Stormy Times Expected, &c. &c. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, JANUARY 23.—The Baltimore City Council have passed resolutions calling on Congress to protect the Union men of the State from the unconstitutional usurpations of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers. Also, resolutions advising the Mayor and the City Council to hold on to their offices, regardless of the new municipal election, and appropriating twenty thousand dollars, to be at Mayor Chapman's disposal, and to be lawyers and defray other expenses of carrying the whole matter through all Courts up to the Supreme Court of the United States. Exacting times are anticipated.

The Ice in the East River. NEW YORK, January 23.—It is estimated that between 4000 and 5000 persons crossed the East River to and from Brooklyn on the ice this morning. Several ladies also ventured, and were successful. No accidents occurred. A tug was conveniently located for use in case of an emergency. The river was not frozen over, but the crossing was effected on large cakes of floating ice, which only lasted about an hour, when the fun was suddenly spoiled. This feat has not been performed before for fifteen years. The piers and house-tops on both sides were crowded with people to witness the unusual spectacle.

Sailing of the Persia. NEW YORK, January 23.—The steamer Persia, for Liverpool, takes out to-day 876,100 in gold. The other steamers sailing to-day take no gold.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, JANUARY 23.

The Impachment Question. Impachment, it is now thought, hangs on the testimony of General Grant, which has not yet been called for.

The Sales of Gold. It is understood that Treasury circles to-day that the position of the department with reference to the sale of gold will not be changed by the bill just passed; but that for the present the sales will be confined, as for some time past, to the daily receipts from customs when the same shall be required necessary.

The Whisky Tax. There is no probability that there will be a reduction of the whisky tax. The Commissioner of the Revenue is opposed to it, and it is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury agrees with him.

THE NEW SENATORS.

The Hon. Timothy O. Howe. The Hon. Timothy O. Howe, who was yesterday elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, for the term ending in 1873, was born in Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, February 7, 1816, and is therefore now in his fifty-first year. He received a classical education at the Redfield Seminary, and after graduating studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He practiced his profession in Redfield, and soon became known as one of the ablest lawyers of the State. In 1846 he was elected to the Legislature of Maine, having previously taken a leading part in the politics of the time. Near the close of 1845 he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, practicing in the leading Courts. He was elected a Circuit Judge in 1850, and held the office until 1855, when he resigned. In 1861 the Legislature elected him to the United States Senate, in which he has since served with distinction. He has been a member of the Committee on Finance, Commerce, Pensions, and Claims, and Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills and the Library.

At the opening of this session Mr. Howe was elected Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills and the Library. He was one of the most radical of Republicans. He voted against the bill to admit Nebraska, because it did not require the people of that State to frame their Constitution as to give the ballot to colored men, and voted in favor of the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President. In a speech made on the latter bill he said that if he had been President, Jeff. Davis would have been tried and hanged long ago. He was in favor of amending the bill to regulate the tenure of office, so as to prevent the President from removing Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate, and against a constitutional law in the District of Columbia. Mr. Howe is an effective, though not a frequent speaker, and energetic and industrious in the committees and the general business of the Senate.

His opponent, Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senator elected to Congress by Governor Wood of New Jersey, for the purpose of filling the place vacated by the death of the late Mr. Wright, was yesterday elected to the same position by the Legislature of the State.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is a native of the State of New Jersey, and descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the State. One of his ancestors, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a member of the Continental Congress, and the captain of a volunteer company of artillery during the War for Independence, and it has been claimed that he killed the Hessian Colonel Rahlle at battle of Trenton. He was elected a Senator in Congress in 1815, and served until 1816, when he resigned on account of domestic afflictions. His son Theodore was also elected a Senator in 1829, and bore the reputation of being an able and talented member.

The subject of the present sketch is a lawyer by profession, and is regarded as one of the ablest members of the New Jersey bar. He was originally a member of the Whig party, but upon the formation of the present Republican party united himself with that organization. Although he has never before obtained any great prominence as a politician, he is well and favorably known to the people of New Jersey, being the Attorney-General of the State at the time of his appointment, and having held various other State offices in the past. He has some weeks ago, he has not yet addressed the Senate on the subjects which now engage the country; but it is to be presumed he will do so before long.

THE IMPACHMENT.

Effect of the House Resolution on United States Stocks Abroad.

From the London Times City Article, January 11.—Advices from Frankfurt mention that the Bourse in that city has been active since the beginning of the year, and to some extent has been commensurate in all parts, stocks for an investment have experienced a general advance. United States bonds were in great request, and the price of the vote for the impachment of the President transpired as confidence in the steadiness of American affairs received a rude shock.

Prices suddenly went down one per cent, and have since but slightly recovered. Since that date American securities have been in better demand at an advance of about one per cent. Italian preference shares have improved four cent. South German stocks, particularly the new Bavarian loan, have considerably advanced; also in consequence of the diminution of the testing for American funds.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP—STILL NO.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 23.—Still no election to-day; only one ballot. Powell, 41; Harding, 49; Bristol, 40. Bristol is at present United States District Attorney for Kentucky, appointed by Mr. Johnson. He is voted for by the radicals, who withdrew Speed and put him in nomination. Powell's friends have been all the time urging a caucus to nominate a candidate. A portion of those who have been voting for Davis and Harding have steadily refused to vote there will be no election unless a caucus be agreed to by them. Another effort to caucus will be made to-night. Not much prospect of its resulting in anything.

A Word for Admiral Persano—A letter from Florence in the London News says:—"A circumstance happened the other day at Genoa, which I heard an influential person here referring to as forming a useful precedent for the future. It occurred to him to offer it to his judges. A ship in the harbor caught fire. There were three vessels of the Royal Navy on hand, and they were ordered to fire into her for the purpose of sinking her. Not one of them succeeded in hitting her with a single shot, and one of them manoeuvred so badly that she ran herself against some portion of the masonry work of the harbor."

A French Whig, Mr. Winkler, shot a fellow-member of the "Pickwick Club" instead of the game he aimed at, and a similar mishap has happened in France. The other day a judge of the Tribunal of First Instance of Rheims, M. Lutzet-Lamoignon, was so awkward or so unlucky as to wound three people, including one of his brother judges, while aiming at a woodcock. In consequence of his judicial rank he was tried by the Imperial Court of Paris, the First President Develle presiding, for the offense of "wounding by imprudence." He was found guilty, and was sentenced to a fine of one hundred francs.

THE COMING CONTEST IN THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Mercantile Library of this city has 5700 stockholders, and as at the annual election in February a new set of officers is expected in regard to who shall constitute the management for the ensuing year, we give the manifestoes of both the opposition and the Board. The following card, signed by some sixty of our most respectable citizens, is the first declaration of war:

STOCKHOLDERS' TICKET. It is desired to organize a ticket in opposition to the present management, upon the following principles:

1. The erection of a new and commodious hall in some central and suitable location, thoroughly fire proof.

2. The establishment of a system of Receipt and Inventory of Books at the Residences of the Stockholders, similar to that now used at the New York Mercantile Library, thereby avoiding unnecessary journeys to the great Hall, and dispensing with much of the labor of visitors.

3. The provision for the safe-keeping of the Books.

4. Less frequent changes in the arrangement of the books, magazines, and newspapers, so that members may be able to find what they seek.

5. A reduction of the enormous purchase of trash and ephemeral books, and more liberality in the purchase of valuable works.

6. The total exclusion of all immoral, indecent, and vicious books from the Library.

7. A more accommodating disposition at the book desks in dealing with the stockholders.

8. All stockholders favorable to the above principles are invited to meet at the Hall of the Board of Trade, No. 509 Chestnut street, on Thursday afternoon, January 24, at 1 o'clock.

Want of space will prevent us appending the signatures. To this the Board of Management replies:—

The measures annexed in a placard, headed "Stockholders' Ticket," are the measures of the present Board of Management, and are most of them set forth in the annual report of the Board of Management. No subject has engaged more of the attention and efforts of the Board than the erection of a new and improved building.

The President has visited the New York Mercantile Library for the purpose of becoming acquainted with its details, and the system of its management, which they have just adopted, and such a system is rapidly matured here.

The present Board yields to none in the care of books.

Such changes in the arrangement as have been thought desirable on account of the forthcoming catalogue and inadequate space, have been completed and it is easy to procure the same.

The purchases of the last year show a great increase in the value of the stock, and the Board is confident that the same will be maintained.

The Board has been the constant care of the present Board to condemn improper books.

The Board has required an accommodation in the disposition of the part of the employees; has dismissed one, and desires to know any cause of complaint.

An opinion should not be given to the public on the principles of the present management, claiming them as their own.

To this the Opposition briefly rejoins:—

That such are the principles of the Board, it has had seven years to carry them into effect, and they have failed to save even latrine steps in the care of books; it is stated in the annual report that \$700 had been spent in a new building, but the Board has not yet started at which rate the library would have to wait at least twelve years more before the structure could be commenced.

That in a Board of Managers all interests should be represented, and not one monopolize two-thirds of the control.

The fight is growing decidedly energetic, and it is probable that, at the time of the election, thousands of votes will be cast for the present stands, the chance seems to be in favor of the opposition.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, January 23, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled.

Government bonds were very little doing. 107½ was bid for old 5-20s; 107½ for 6s of 1861; 104½ for June and August 7-30s; and 99½ for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 100½ (100), a slight advance; and old at 96½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 61½ (51), a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 126½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 39½, no change; Philadelphia and P. R. at 30½, a slight decline; and Northern Central at 47½, an advance of ½; 56½ was bid for Minehill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; and 28 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 60 was bid for